

M. Eimer has proved a tendency to the appearance in the variety *cærulea* of characters of the squamation, which manifest themselves in the region where the dorsal granules abut against the ventral plates. Another difference, which is not, however, quite constant, shows itself in the number of femoral pores, which vary from 21 to 25, while in the typical *L. muralis* we rarely count more than 20.

Lastly a very curious peculiarity of the individuals of this variety is their want of fear of man, which is above all interesting if one compares it with the extreme shyness of their cousins in Capri.

When kept in captivity the representatives of the two varieties show affinity towards those of the same form as themselves and hostile dispositions towards those of the other form.

It appears from these physical and moral characters that the form discovered by M. Eimer would be distinct enough to merit, in the eyes of certain zoologists, the title of a species, while on the other hand its affinities and its habits clearly show from what root it has sprung. It furnishes a striking example of what has been called an "incipient species."—*Bibl. Univ.* April 15, 1875, *Arch. des Sci.* p. 346.

New Tertiary Pleurotomaria.

To the Editors of the Annals and Magazine of Natural History.

GENTLEMEN,—I greatly regret that, in sending you a notice lately of a new Tertiary *Pleurotomaria*, I lost sight of the fact that Goldfuss and Deshayes had also each found a species of the same age many years ago.

Your most obedient Servant,

FREDERICK M. COY.

Melbourne,
June 12, 1875.

Note on the Larva of a Longicorn Beetle (Clytus quadripunctatus, Fabr.). By CHARLES O. WATERHOUSE.

The larva of this insect was brought to me about two years ago. It had been found feeding upon ebony, and appeared nearly full-grown, measuring two thirds of an inch in length. Understanding that this larva would also eat sycamore, I bored a small hole in a piece of an old stand made of that wood and placed the larva in it, on October 7th, 1873. The perfect insect, a female, emerged from the wood on the 14th of August, 1875. The length of time that this example remained in the larval state may have been increased by the great dryness of the wood in which I placed it, the stand having been in use in the British Museum thirty years ago. As I have not met with any description of this larva, I subjoin the following note, made at the time the larva was received:—

"Mandibles black; clypeus transverse, rounded in front, pitchy; labrum white, rounded in front, narrowed towards the base; basal joint of maxillary palpi twice as broad as long, second joint nearly globular, apical joint very small and acuminate; antennæ very short, with only three visible joints, the basal one elongate slightly narrower at the base, second joint a little longer than broad, third joint